UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI

BRYCE E. MASTERS,)	
Pla	intiff,)	
VS.)	Case No.
CITY OF INDEPENDENCE,)	16-CV-01045-GAF
MISSOURI, et al.,)	
Defe) endants.)	

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS - VOLUME VI BEFORE THE HONORABLE GARY A. FENNER SENIOR UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE DECEMBER 14, 2018 KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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1	DECEMBER 14, 2018
2	MORNING SESSION
3	(The jury resumed deliberation at 8:45 a.m.)
4	(The following proceedings were had in the courtroom
5	at 9:20 a.m. out of the presence of the jury:)
6	THE COURT: We have a note from the jury. Their
7	note inquires, "Can we review Dr. Karen Grossman Tabak's
8	financial finding report that was presented during the trial?"
9	We've had some discussion on this, and I think we're all in
10	agreement that the appropriate response is, "The report was not
11	entered as an exhibit in evidence."
12	Mr. Presley.
13	MR. PRESLEY: That's correct, Your Honor.
14	THE COURT: Mr. Cutler.
15	MR. CUTLER: Yes, sir, we're in agreement.
16	THE COURT: All right. Thank you all.
17	MR. PRESLEY: I think the only addition perhaps,
18	Your Honor, would be that they are to remember the evidence
19	from the witness stand.
20	THE COURT: I'm sorry. What?
21	MR. PRESLEY: That they are to remember the evidence
22	from the witness stand. The typical recollection
23	THE COURT: You want me to add, "You will have to
24	recall the evidence"?
25	MR. CUTLER: So how would it read in context, Your

1	Honor?
2	THE COURT: I don't know. I haven't written it out
3	yet. I'm going to write out my initial response because I
4	think that clearly is appropriate. The report was not entered
5	into evidence.
6	MR. PRESLEY: As an exhibit.
7	THE COURT: My only hesitation is I already told
8	them once they have to recall the evidence. I mean, sometimes
9	that's all you can do, but I kind of feel like that is somewhat
10	of a message to the jury that I'm not being helpful. It's just
11	kind of a personal thing.
12	MR. PRESLEY: Whatever the Court feels is most
13	helpful.
14	THE COURT: I think I'll leave it with, "The report
15	was not entered as an exhibit in evidence." That clearly
16	conveys to them the information was provided but just wasn't
17	received as an exhibit.
18	All right. Anything further on that, Mr. Presley?
19	MR. PRESLEY: It was not received because it was
20	not offered, though. I think that is the more accurate
21	statement.
22	MR. CUTLER: So say, "It was not offered or received
23	into evidence." Is that how you want to phrase it?
24	THE COURT: I'm just going to leave it as I've
25	got it. "The report was not entered as an exhibit in

1	evidence."
2	Any further record on that, Mr. Presley?
3	MR. PRESLEY: No, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: Mr. Cutler?
5	MR. CUTLER: No.
6	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
7	(A recess was taken.)
8	(The following proceedings were had in the courtroom
9	out of the presence of the jury:)
10	THE COURT: Thank you. You can be seated.
11	Just for your information, the jury just advised us
12	they are going to take a 15-minute break. Just passing that
13	along.
14	Mr. Denk, you want to come up? You want to sit on
15	either side?
16	MR. DENK: I want to sit square in the middle.
17	THE COURT: Well, I received your motion and
18	reviewed your authority on it and Mr. Cutler's suggestions as
19	well. So let me hear what Mr. Presley has to say.
20	MR. PRESLEY: The cases cited by Mr. Denk and also
21	Mr. Cutler all deal with the issue of liability insurance in an
22	actual damage setting, and they correctly state the law on
23	that, and I think it's well recognized by everybody that the
24	financial condition of the defendant and the presence of
25	liability insurance for an underlying actual damages is

typically excluded from evidence. There are exceptions to that rule. If a witness testifies and is biased or capacity as being affiliated with the underlying insurance carrier becomes relevant, then that can override that.

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So there's always circumstances where that general prohibition does not apply, and it would not apply in a punitive damage situation, and we've cited in our pretrial brief to the Court the authority for the admission of the indemnity provisions.

So the structure in this case is that MOPERM has an underlying primary layer of \$2 million in coverage pursuant to their memorandum of coverage and Star Insurance Company has an \$8 million excess layer that takes force and effect when that amount has been tendered. That amount has been tendered and received.

The entirety of \$10 million liability coverage is for 1983 acts specifically, and the language of the policy includes indemnity for all damages or judgments awarded. There was a period of time when Star Insurance had issued a reservation of rights on the issue. They were reserving their right to deny coverage on punitive issues. That reservation, according to Mr. Cutler, has been lifted, and so there is no dispute that the indemnity limits apply to the punitive award in this case.

And, of course, the fundamental issue in the

punitive damage portion of the bifurcated trial would be the 1 2 assets or financial capability of the defendant, and that issue is relevant, and so where the defendant has an \$8 million indemnity right, we believe that we're allowed to offer that 4 5 coverage into evidence so that the jury understands exactly 6 who's responsible for that payment and what assets the 7 defendant has in that regard. 8 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. 9 And, Mr. Denk, I think you pretty much addressed all 10

of that in your motion, but is there anything further you'd like to speak to or add to what you've already provided?

The only thing I would say is we led in MR. DENK: our briefing with that Ninth Circuit case, the Larez decision. We did that because it dealt specifically with the issue of punitive damages. It's also a Section 1983 police misconduct case and found that just as with compensatory damages, admission of liability insurance relative to the punitive damages is equally inappropriate. It doesn't serve the goal of arriving at a fair compensation amount, and so it should be deemed irrelevant.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Mr. Cutler, do you want to add anything to this discussion?

MR. CUTLER: No, sir.

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THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

1	MR. PRESLEY: I think the only distinction, Your
2	Honor, is that in the Ninth Circuit case it was not a
3	bifurcated trial.
4	THE COURT: All right. I'm going to sustain the
5	motion to quash. I believe that insurance coverage, even in a
6	punitive submission, is not relevant or admissible pursuant to
7	Eighth Circuit law.
8	MR. PRESLEY: So as it relates to our offer of proof
9	on this, Your Honor, how would the Court like to proceed?
10	THE COURT: Well, you have the policy?
11	MR. PRESLEY: We do.
12	THE COURT: I think it you could offer that as an
13	exhibit, and I don't think there's any question about
14	authenticity of that policy or the extent of coverage. I
15	believe, at least it's my understanding, that all parties and
16	interests are in agreement that Star Insurance does provide
17	indemnity coverage for the \$8 million as Mr. Presley has
18	addressed.
19	Would you agree with that, Mr. Denk?
20	MR. DENK: You know, the only thing I would say, and
21	I think we have this in our brief, Your Honor, is that no one
22	from the city has direct knowledge about the reservation of
23	rights issue and what the relationship is between Star and
24	Defendant Runnels as to whether
25	THE COURT: So you don't necessarily take a position

one way or another on that, you just say that's not your 1 2 responsibility to determine the extent of the coverage. 3 MR. DENK: Well, more specifically, relative to Mr. Presley's proffer, no one from the city could offer testimony 4 5 that Defendant Runnels would be indemnified for either 6 compensatory or punitive damages award. 7 MR. PRESLEY: My offer of proof from the city is 8 there's \$10 million in liability coverage that was in force and 9 effect for police officers employed by the City of Independence 10 specifically and that were acting in the scope and course of 11 duties back on September 14th of 2014. I would call Mr. 12 Runnels to discuss the reservation -- the lifting of the 13 reservation as it relates to punitives. 14 THE COURT: Does anyone dispute Mr. Presley could offer evidence to support the proposition that he has just 15 16 stated? 17 MR. DENK: I think that's right. 18 THE COURT: You have no reason to dispute that, Mr. 19 Denk? 20 MR. DENK: That's right. 21 THE COURT: Do you, Mr. Cutler? 22 MR. CUTLER: I have no reason to dispute that, Your 23 Honor. 24 THE COURT: I will consider that as Mr. Presley's 25 offer of proof.

1	MR. PRESLEY: I'm sorry to interrupt, Your Honor,
2	but just to be clear, our offer of proof would specifically be
3	that there's a \$2 million primary layer and an \$8 million
4	excess layer because, of course, any subsequent claim for
5	credit would be against the entirety of the judgment, and so we
6	believe the full amount of the indemnity limits would be
7	included in our offer of proof of 10 million.
8	THE COURT: All right. Does anyone take issue with
9	the offer of proof just stated by Mr. Presley?
10	Mr. Denk?
11	MR. DENK: No, Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Mr. Cutler?
13	MR. CUTLER: No, sir.
14	THE COURT: All right. That is considered to
15	be a legitimate and acceptable offer of proof that you
16	could offer evidence to support what you state. It's not
17	necessary that you proceed with that evidence, and that offer
18	is denied.
19	MR. PRESLEY: Thank you, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: All right. Thank you all.
21	MR. DENK: Thank you, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: Thank you.
23	(A recess was taken.)
24	(The following proceedings were had in the courtroom
25	out of the presence of the jury:)

THE COURT: Thank you. You can be seated. 1 2 If we go to a punitive phase, we'll take about ten 3 minutes before we begin with that after I receive the jury's verdicts at this stage in order to present you with the 4 5 instructions that we have and see if there are any issues with 6 any of that, and I still -- I know that Mr. Presley is willing 7 to waive opening statements, and we'll talk about whether his 8 position remains the same and what Mr. Cutler's position is on 9 that. 10 So, Lisa, would you bring the jury in, please. 11 (The jury returned into open court with their 12 verdict at 10:26 a.m.) 13 THE COURT: Thank you. Everyone can be seated. 14 Ms. Tischer, I will read the jury's verdicts, but 15 since you have the forms, I take it you are the foreperson of 16 this jury; is that correct? 17 THE FOREPERSON: Yes, sir. 18 And so I'd like to just ask you, Ms. THE COURT: 19 Tischer, has the jury reached verdicts on the issues submitted 20 to you? 21 THE FOREPERSON: We have, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Thank you. Would you please hand the 23 verdict forms to Ms. Mitchell for me. 2.4 Thank you. 25 Verdict A. "On plaintiff Bryce Masters's claim

against defendant Timothy Runnels, as submitted in Instruction 1 No. 12, and further considering Instruction No. 13, we find in 2 favor of Bryce Masters. "We find plaintiff Bryce Masters' compensatory 4 5 damages to be \$5 million." 6 Verdict B. "On plaintiff Bryce Masters' claim 7 against defendant Timothy Runnels, as submitted in Instruction 8 No. 16, we find in favor of Bryce Masters. 9 "We find plaintiff Bryce Masters' compensatory 10 damages to be \$50,000." 11 Verdict C. "We find defendant Timothy Runnels is 12 liable for punitive damages for conduct submitted in 13 Instruction No. 12. 14 "We find defendant Timothy Runnels is liable for 15 punitive damages for conduct submitted in Instruction No. 16." 16 All of these forms are dated today and signed by Ms. 17 Tischer as foreperson of the jury. 18 Ms. Tischer, did I correctly read the jury's 19 verdicts in this case? 20 THE FOREPERSON: Yes, Your Honor. 21 THE COURT: Mr. Presley, do you care to have the 22 jurors polled? 23 MR. PRESLEY: I do not, Your Honor. 2.4 THE COURT: Mr. Cutler, do you? 25 MR. CUTLER: Yes, sir.

1	THE COURT: All right.
2	(Each juror, upon being asked, "Are those your
3	verdicts? responded in the affirmative.)
4	THE COURT: Well, thank you very much, ladies and
5	gentlemen. We will now move on to the second phase for
6	consideration of punitive damages. I have a few matters to
7	take care of before we begin with that. So we're going to take
8	a ten-minute recess. You're free to leave the jury room or
9	stay there, but I'd like to ask you to be back in the jury room
10	in ten minutes, at 10:40 please, and we will begin with the
11	next phase of the trial.
12	The instructions I've given you previously remain in
13	effect until the punitive phase of the trial is submitted to
14	you and decided by you.
15	So we'll see you shortly. Thank you.
16	(The following proceedings were had in the courtroom
17	out of the presence of the jury:)
18	THE COURT: Rhys, will you go ahead and retrieve the
19	instructions that we have for the punitive phase so we can
20	distribute those to counsel.
21	So, Mr. Presley, are you still of a mind to be
22	willing to waive opening statement?
23	MR. PRESLEY: I am.
24	THE COURT: Mr. Cutler, what's your position? Do
25	you care to make an opening statement?

1 MR. CUTLER: Yes, sir. 2 THE COURT: All right. How much time would you like 3 to have? 4 MR. CUTLER: I'm going to say 15 minutes, but I 5 don't know I'll take the whole 15. 6 THE COURT: All right. You want 15 minutes? 7 I do not. MR. PRESLEY: THE COURT: Do you want to waive your opening? 8 9 MR. PRESLEY: I do. 10 THE COURT: All right. And, Mr. Cutler, would you like any kind of warning on your 15 minutes? 11 12 MR. CUTLER: No, sir. 13 MR. PRESLEY: And this is for opening statement? 14 THE COURT: Opening statements. 15 MR. PRESLEY: Very good. 16 THE COURT: All right. Rhys will bring those instructions down and I'll come down with him. They're 17 18 basically what you all submitted with a few minor adjustments, 19 but you can have a look at them. 20 MR. PRESLEY: In the press of practice here, I've forgotten how we broke down Verdict C. Was it a dual line as 21 22 well? THE COURT: Verdict C the jurors were asked --23 24 MR. PRESLEY: I'm sorry, Your Honor. Verdict D, the 25 batch that's coming.

THE COURT: I don't remember that either. 1 2 MR. PRESLEY: That's the only concern that we have. 3 THE LAW CLERK: It's currently set up with one line. THE COURT: What was it, Janelle? 4 5 THE LAW CLERK: It's currently set up with one line. 6 THE COURT: One line? 7 THE LAW CLERK: For punitive. MR. PRESLEY: I would just -- I think it would be 8 9 more appropriate to do it by package and to have it track the 10 liability finding with a reference to those instructions or actually to Verdict A and to Verdict B actually. 11 12 THE COURT: Yes, I agree with that. That is proper, so we'll make that adjustment. 13 14 MR. PRESLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. 15 MR. CUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Thank you all. 17 (A recess was taken.) 18 (The following proceedings were had in the courtroom 19 out of the presence of the jury:) 20 THE COURT: Thank you. You can be seated. 21 I'm revising that instruction, but I've given it to 22 you just so that you can write in, and we'll have it retyped 23 before it's submitted to the jury, but that is Instruction No. 20. 2.4 25 In the second paragraph of Instruction No. 20 I'm going

to have it retyped to read, "Mr. Presley has elected to waive 1 2 opening statement on behalf of plaintiff. Mr. Cutler will make an opening statement on behalf of defendant." And then the rest of the instruction remains the same. 4 5 Thank you, Your Honor. MR. PRESLEY: 6 THE COURT: So you can look at Instruction No. 21, 7 and we're going to revise the verdict form as stated previously, and we'll get all of that done before the 8 9 instructions are read to or go to the jury, and we'll have an 10 opportunity later on break to see if anyone has any issues with 11 Instruction No. 21. 12 So, Mr. Presley, are you ready to proceed? MR. PRESLEY: I am, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Mr. Cutler? 14 15 MR. CUTLER: Yes, sir. 16 THE COURT: Lisa, would you bring the jury in. 17 (The following proceedings were had in the presence 18 of the jury:) 19 THE COURT: Thank you. Everyone can be seated. 20 So, ladies and gentlemen, we begin this phase with 21 another instruction from me. 22 (The Court reads Instruction No. 20 to the jury.) THE COURT: Mr. Presley. 23 2.4 MR. PRESLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. 25 Plaintiff elects to waive his opening statement and

proceed directly to evidence on the punitive damages. 1 2 THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Cutler. Force of habit. 4 5 Thank you, Your Honor. MR. CUTLER: 6 THE COURT: Yes, sir. 7 DEFENDANT'S OPENING STATEMENT ON PUNITIVE DAMAGES MR. CUTLER: Ladies and gentlemen, good morning. 8 9 Again, let me say thank you for your service as jurors and the 10 time and attention that you all have devoted to this. You 11 started deliberating yesterday and you came back this morning. 12 We all know this is a hardship for some of you, an imposition 13 on your time and we really appreciate it, both sides really do. 14 I want to talk to you a little bit about what we think the evidence is going to show in this phase of the case. 15 16 This is the punitive damages phase. And this is the phase where you all get to decide what amount of money, if any, will 17 18 serve to punish defendant, Timothy Runnels, and to deter him 19 from like conduct in the future. I want to talk to you about 20 what we think the evidence is going to show in that regard. 21 In terms of what it's going to take to punish him 22 financially, he doesn't have anything. The evidence is going 23 to be he is in prison. He makes what he makes in prison, and you will hear testimony about that. But it's going to be our 24

position that he's been punished enough. He's already serving

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time. He's already given up his career as a police officer.

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You heard the evidence, and you will hear the evidence again that he went to college as a criminal justice major. He came out of college to become a police officer, and he's been a police officer. That's been his adult career. You will hear the evidence that's gone now. He's no longer a police officer. You will hear the evidence he will never be a police officer again. And so you know the constitution guarantees life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. He has his life. He does not have his liberty. He no longer has pursuit of happiness because he can no longer pursue the career that he has always wanted to pursue. That's what the evidence is going to be in this case.

So as you try to determine how can we punish him to make sure this doesn't happen again? It's not going to happen again. He can no longer be a police officer. He's in prison and he's learned his lesson. So you will hear that evidence from Mr. Runnels.

So I just wanted to let you know what we think the evidence is going to be; and as you deliberate and as you think about what it's going to take to punish this young man, just keep that in mind.

Thank you very much.

THE COURT: Mr. Presley.

MR. PRESLEY: Plaintiffs are ready to proceed, Your

1	Honor.
2	PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE ON PUNITIVE DAMAGES
3	MR. PRESLEY: As the Court has previously instructed
4	you, the following stipulated facts.
5	No. 1. This court has subject matter jurisdiction
6	pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1331 as this action arises under
7	the laws of the United States.
8	No. 4. On September 14th, 2014, Runnels was
9	employed by the City of Independence, Missouri, as a police
LO	officer and was acting under the color of state law as an
L1	employee of the city.
L2	No. 46. On September 11th, 2015, Runnels pled
L3	guilty to violating plaintiff's civil rights by dropping
L 4	plaintiff face first on the ground while plaintiff was
L5	restrained and not posing a threat to Runnels or others.
L6	Those are the stipulated facts, Your Honor. In
L7	addition to the evidence adduced during the first phase of the
L8	trial, that is all the evidence on plaintiff's behalf and
L9	plaintiff rests.
20	THE COURT: Thank you.
21	Mr. Cutler.
22	DEFENDANT'S EVIDENCE ON PUNITIVE DAMAGES
23	MR. CUTLER: Your Honor, at this time we call
24	Timothy Runnels to the stand.
25	THE COURT: Mr. Runnels, would vou come back up,

1 please, sir. 2 TIMOTHY RUNNELS, being sworn by the courtroom deputy, 3 testified: DIRECT EXAMINATION BY MR. CUTLER: 4 5 For the record would you state your name, please. 6 Timothy Runnels. 7 Mr. Runnels, some of this may be repetitive. I'll try to make it as less repetitive as I can, but we do need to get 8 9 certain things on the record. 10 You pled guilty to dropping Bryce Masters on his 11 face, correct? 12 Yes, sir. 13 And you pled guilty in federal court? 14 Yes. And you are currently serving time? 15 16 Yes. 17 And you received a four-year prison sentence for that, 18 correct? 19 Yes. 20 How much money do you make in prison? 21 Currently none. 22 And why is that? 23 Prison doesn't pay very well unless you get some jobs, 24 and still it's very minimal. 25 So do you have a job in prison?

Not currently. 1 Α Have you had one since you've been there? 2 3 I have had one, yes. What was that job? 4 5 The most pay the job received was \$20 a month. 6 And how long did you have that job? 7 I had it for about six months prior to being transferred here for this proceeding. 8 9 And your transfer here to this proceeding caused you to Q 10 lose that job? 11 Yes. 12 So you made about \$180 in that job? 13 It sounds appropriate. Α 14 You've had no other jobs since you've been serving your Q 15 time? 16 No. 17 What's a typical day like for you? 18 Wake up, go to breakfast. Α 19 About what time do you wake up? 20 Six o'clock. Α 21 MR. PRESLEY: Objection; relevance. 22 THE COURT: Overruled. 23 Α Six o'clock. 24 (By Mr. Cutler) You go to breakfast? 25 Go to breakfast. They have some different classes you

can go to. Go to lunch, go to the yard, do some running, come 1 2 back, go to dinner, and then usually reading in the evenings, reading or church. 4 You mentioned they have classes you can go to. Are you 5 taking any classes? 6 Yes, sir. 7 What classes are you taking? 8 Upholstery class. Upholstery? 10 Yes, sir. Have you taken any other classes since you've been 11 12 there? 13 Yes, sir. Α 14 What other classes have you taken? I participated in a welding class and an HVAC class. 15 16 HVAC, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning? Yes, sir. 17 Α 18 Okay. Do you receive any kind of certificates for 19 those classes or you just take them? 20 Α You get a certificate of completion. 21 Do you yourself own any assets? 22 No, sir, just my truck. 23 Okay. Have you learned your lesson from dropping Bryce 24 Masters? 25 Yes, sir.

1 Through this process we've learned a lot about Tasers. 2 We've learned a lot about avoiding chest shots and when practicable and when possible and all the stuff we heard about Tasers. Through this process, this court process, this 4 5 lawsuit, have you become more acquainted with the use of a 6 Taser? 7 Absolutely. 8 And have you become more acquainted with the policies and procedures related to using a Taser? 10 Yes, sir. 11 Now, you went to college and you were a criminal 12 justice major, correct? 13 Α Yes. 14 And that was with the intent to becoming a police 15 officer? 16 Correct. 17 Will you ever be able to serve as a police officer 18 again? 19 No, sir. 20 Q And that's because of your pleading guilty to dropping 21 Bryce Masters onto the ground? 22 Α Correct.

Career in law enforcement is over?

Yes, sir.

How old are you?

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- 1 A Thirty-five.
- 2 Q As a convicted felon, are there certain things that you
- 3 | will never be able to do in life?
- 4 A There's a lot of jobs I won't be able to obtain. I was
- 5 | an avid hunter with my father since the age of eight. I won't
- 6 be able to do that.
- 7 Q Why not?
- 8 A Because of restrictions with certain weapons.
- 9 0 What else?
- 10 A I won't, as far as I know, will be able to participate
- 11 | in voting rights. I'm sure there's multiple avenues, but just
- 12 the struggle as far as obtaining security and financial future
- 13 for my family once I am able to return is going to be more
- 14 difficult.
- 15 Q Now, part of this punitive damage thing is have you
- 16 | learned your lesson, to deter you from like conduct in the
- 17 | future. You had no intent to harm Bryce Masters, did you, with
- 18 respect to the Tasing?
- 19 A No, sir.
- 20 Q Even with the drop to the ground, you weren't intending
- 21 to harm him, were you?
- 22 A No, sir.
- 23 Q You admit you shouldn't have dropped him to the ground?
- 24 A Correct.
- 25 Q And you learned your lesson from that?

- 1 A Yes, sir.
- 2 Q Even with the Tasing, you felt what you did at the time
- 3 was appropriate, correct?
- 4 A Yes, sir.
- 5 Q Obviously in hindsight you wish it would have been a
- 6 better outcome?
- 7 A I wish the outcome would have been drastically
- 8 different, yes.
- 9 Q Do you have plans to take any other classes while you
- 10 | are incarcerated?
- 11 A I try to take as many classes as I can to help pass
- 12 time. The reason is I try to stay as active and involved as
- possible to try to gain as much knowledge as I possibly can to
- 14 have any hope and gain a future for myself and my family.
- 15 Q You talked about your family. Are you married?
- 16 A Yes, sir.
- 17 Q How many children do you have?
- 18 A Two.
- 19 Q Do you get to see your kids very often?
- 20 A About once every month or two.
- 21 Q And I mentioned before, you are incarcerated out of
- 22 state, correct?
- 23 A Correct.
- 24 Q Currently you're local because of the trial; but when
- 25 the trial's over, you will go back to where you were out of

state, correct? 1 2 Correct. 3 And when I say "out of state," we're not talking about Kansas or Illinois or -- I mean, you're out of state? 4 5 Correct. I'm over eight hours away. 6 So you're in a situation where you just don't get to 7 see your family every weekend? No, sir. 8 Α Since all this has happened, have you lost any friends? 10 I've lost a few, yes. 11 You do have some friends that are still in your corner? 12 Yes, sir. When I say "in your corner," they don't necessarily 13 support what you did but they support you as a person? 14 15 Yes, sir. 16 You have some family members that may be acting differently towards you? 17 18 I could say so, yes. 19 And those relationships are broken? 20 To a degree, yes. 21 Is there anything that you would like to tell the jury 22 about any remorse or how you feel about what happened to Bryce 23 Masters? 24 I can tell you I had no intention of harming him.

wish the outcome would have been different. I wish my actions

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- 1 could have been better. At the time I was responding to what I
- 2 | thought was right. If things could have changed, outcome could
- 3 | have changed, I would gladly take that option, but I can't and
- 4 it's my responsibility. It's out of my hands.
- 5 MR. CUTLER: No further questions, Your Honor.
- 6 | CROSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. PRESLEY:
- 7 Q Mr. Runnels, when are you due to be released?
- 8 A I believe my outdate is August 2020, I think.
- 9 Q There was a time you were employed as a police officer
- 10 with the City of Independence back in September of 2014; is
- 11 | that correct?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q And then you were terminated by the city as a police
- 14 officer; is that true?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q What did you -- what was your next employment after
- 17 | that?
- 18 A I worked with my family at a plastics business.
- 19 Q And did you continue to work with your family in the
- 20 plastics business until you were sentenced and reported to the
- 21 Bureau of Prisons?
- 22 A Yes, sir.
- 23 Q Thank you.
- MR. PRESLEY: That's all.
- 25 THE COURT: Mr. Cutler?

1	MR. CUTLER: Nothing further, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Runnels.
3	(Witness excused.)
4	MR. PRESLEY: Anything further?
5	MR. CUTLER: No further evidence, Your Honor.
6	MR. PRESLEY: Just by way of rebuttal, I would
7	make I would reinstitute the offer that I made previously,
8	Your Honor, as rebuttal evidence.
9	THE COURT: All right. The record remains the same.
10	MR. PRESLEY: Thank you, Your Honor. Nothing
11	further.
12	THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, I have
13	one final instruction to give to you that I'm going to need
14	just a brief amount of time to get it printed up and finalized.
15	I'd like for you to take a ten-minute break. Keep
16	the instruction I've given you previously in mind, and please
17	be back in the jury room in ten minutes, at five minutes after
18	eleven.
19	Thank you.
20	(The following proceedings were had in the courtroom
21	out of the presence of the jury:)
22	THE COURT: You can be seated.
23	You want a few minutes to look at Instruction 21?
24	MR. PRESLEY: No. I just need a verdict form.
25	THE COURT: Do you have any record you want to make

on Instruction 21, Mr. Cutler, or have you had a chance to look 1 2 at it? I can come back in five minutes if you want me to. Rhys can get you the verdict forms. MR. PRESLEY: I do need to make just a quick record. 4 THE COURT: Okay. 5 6 MR. PRESLEY: So, as I stated at the close of 7 defendant's evidence, plaintiff offered rebuttal evidence of 8 the same offer of proof that was made that the plaintiff would have made in his case in chief at this phase of the trial. 10 There is no evidence in this case that the defendant will have to pay one penny of any of the judgments entered so 11 12 far or that could be entered in the future, and under Ballinger 13 versus Gascosage Electric Co-op, a Missouri banc case, the 14 closing argument that plaintiff was able to make in that regard 15 under those circumstances was that very statement. And also 16 under Amador versus Lea's Auto Sales & Leasing, 916 S.W.2d 845,

THE COURT: All right. That is considered as an offer of proof.

to, again, reference the fact that there's been no evidence

where the defendant placed the financial condition of his

client at issue, I believe that it would be appropriate for us

that he is personally liable for any of the judgments rendered.

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- Do you have any objection to considering that as an offer of proof, Mr. Cutler?
- MR. PRESLEY: It's really not an offer of proof. It

just goes to argument, Your Honor, but I appreciate the Court's 1 2 thinking on that. Just as a matter of courtesy to Keith and the Court, I felt like I should let the Court know that is what I intend to argue. 4 5 THE COURT: I appreciate that. That argument will 6 not be permitted, and you are not to make that argument to the 7 jury. 8 So I'll be back in five minutes to see if we have 9 any record on the instructions; and if not, we will proceed. 10 (Recess taken at 11:03 a.m.) 11 (The following proceedings were had in the courtroom out of the presence of the jury:) 12 13 THE COURT: Thank you. You can be seated. 14 Mr. Cutler, do you have any record on the 15 instructions at this phase? 16 MR. CUTLER: Yes, sir, Your Honor. With respect to Instruction No. 21, and in an earlier iteration of the 17 18 instruction the Court distributed on Wednesday morning the 19 Instruction 21 included the definition of maliciously as 20 reflected in the model instruction 4.24. Maliciously means 21 intentionally injuring another without just cause. I see in 22 the Instruction 21 that has been presented this morning that 23 that definition has been taken out. 2.4 THE COURT: You want it back in? MR. CUTLER: Yes, sir. 25

1	THE COURT: Mr. Presley?
2	MR. PRESLEY: It does refer to intentional malice,
3	so I think the 4.72 has been modified appropriately to include
4	that.
5	THE COURT: All right. Let's put the definition of
6	malicious back in.
7	How much time do you want for argument, Mr. Presley?
8	MR. PRESLEY: Five minutes, please.
9	THE COURT: Mr. Cutler, how much time do you want?
10	MR. CUTLER: Am I limited to what the plaintiff
11	requests?
12	THE COURT: No. But if you want more time than he
13	gets and I give you more time, then he gets more time too.
14	MR. CUTLER: I would like ten minutes, Your Honor.
15	THE COURT: Okay.
16	MR. PRESLEY: I'll just do seven and three, Your
17	Honor.
18	THE COURT: Okay. You want any kind of a warning?
19	MR. PRESLEY: I won't need it. Thanks.
20	THE COURT: Mr. Cutler, do you want a warning?
21	MR. CUTLER: Yes. A three-minute warning, Your
22	Honor.
23	THE COURT: Three-minute. All right.
24	For your information, we now added a definition of
25	malicious to Instruction 21.

1	Any further record on that you'd like to make, Mr.
2	Presley?
3	MR. PRESLEY: None, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: And Mr. Cutler?
5	MR. CUTLER: No, sir.
6	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
7	Lisa, would you bring the jury back in.
8	(The following proceedings were had in the presence
9	of the jury:)
10	THE COURT: Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.
11	Everyone can be seated.
12	Ladies and gentlemen, here is my final instruction
13	and appropriate verdict form for this phase of the trial. I
14	begin with Instruction No. 21.
15	(The Court reads Instruction No. 21 to the jury.)
16	THE COURT: Mr. Presley, you may begin with your
17	closing argument.
18	MR. PRESLEY: Thank you.
19	If it please the Court, Your Honor and counsel.
20	PLAINTIFF'S CLOSING ARGUMENT ON PUNITIVE DAMAGES
21	MR. PRESLEY: During the actual damage phase of the
22	trial, I was able to provide you with some guidance as best I
23	know how as to Bryce's actual damages. When it comes to
24	punitive damages, you are to be guided by Instruction 21. I
25	can help you with the content and the framework for deciding,

but I can't give you an amount. There's no amount that I can give you that your collective wisdom and consciousness could supersede. You're the bosses here and because of that, we leave it to your sound discretion in determining an amount, because anything I could say would not be the voice of the community. You are the voice of our community. You are the voice that rings out throughout this nation when it comes to protecting the rights and liberties that our citizens are entitled to under the Constitution and the Fourth Amendment to the Bill of Rights.

So let's look at some of the factors that you are to consider. No. 1 is how reprehensible or just how bad was the defendant's conduct? And so when you look at the disregard for human health and safety, that's a different analysis for the different findings that you made in the verdict form. You have to look at the reprehensibility of someone who takes an unconscious 17-year-old with his hands handcuffed behind his back and drops him to the pavement, and you have to decide how are we going to send a message, not just to the defendant — let's go to the bottom, Matt — not just to deter the defendant but others from similar wrongful conduct in the future. And that's the importance of your mission here. That's really the — as I told you in the actual damage phase, this is the opportunity that if you found there was liability for punitive damages, this would be your opportunity to speak out, and

that's the opportunity to be presented to you now.

So we also have to look at the Tasering; and when you do, consider paragraph 2. How much harm did the defendant's wrongful conduct cause the plaintiff and could cause the plaintiff in the future? This is where you have the chance to put to bed forever the Dr. Vilkes of the world who come in and say the Taser didn't cause this.

There's just no doubt based on the evidence we see that the Taser caused Bryce's cardiac arrest. Your findings confirm that. And now this is your opportunity to say Taser misconduct is not going to be tolerated by the citizens of this state. Just as juries must staunchly defend the rights of responsible officers to use force in appropriate fashions in appropriate circumstances, this is your opportunity to speak with a collective voice and to send the message to everyone, everyone in Independence, everyone in Kansas City, everyone in our state that if you are going to perform acts like we've seen in this case and all of the evidence that was before you in Phase 1, that this is what you have to lose, and that's the message that deters others from this similar conduct. It's not until jurors like you speak out.

Independence didn't do it. They chose not to sustain it. The criminal court in the federal criminal charge never got to that point because of Tim Runnels' guilty plea.

You are the only jury who has had the opportunity to weigh that

evidence and to see the actual conduct and to make a determination on liability for punitive damages, and it will be a hollow victory to find the defendant in this case liable for punitive damages and not express fully the reprehensibility and the harm and the reckless disregard for the safety of others his conduct caused.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Cutler.

MR. CUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

DEFENDANT'S CLOSING ARGUMENT ON PUNITIVE DAMAGES

MR. CUTLER: Ladies and gentlemen, you all are familiar with the phrase, "What do you give a person who has everything?" The converse of that is how do you punish somebody who doesn't have anything, who has nothing, who's had everything taken away from him? What kind of punishment do you impose on that person? And that's the question that you all will have to answer.

We've talked about he's already given up his liberty. He's already given up the life that he knew. He's already given up the career that he went to school for, that he studied and trained for. That is forever gone. So now how do you punish a man who has given up his liberty and given up his career, given up familiar relationships? He's given up certain other job prospects. He's given up the right to vote. How do you punish a man who's given up all that?

When you look at the jury instruction, there are a lot of things that you have to look at. Mr. Presley talked to you about some of them. Mr. Presley talked about some of them, but I want to go through what the instruction says. How reprehensible defendant's conduct was. Now, you heard the testimony about why Officer Runnels did what he did. Particularly with respect to the Taser. Again, with the drop to the ground, he admitted that. He's serving his time for that.

Whether the harm suffered by the plaintiff was physical, economic, or both. As relates to the Taser, you've already rendered your verdict on what you feel he was compensated for for any physical, economic harm. I don't want to go back and reargue that, but you have to consider that.

Whether there was violence, deceit, or intentional malice. With respect to the Taser, you heard the testimony from Officer Runnels he did not intend to harm Bryce. The Taser is supposed to act a certain way. It didn't act that way. It's supposed to neuromuscularly incapacitate a person. That's all it's supposed to do. It isn't suppose to cause cardiac arrest. It isn't supposed to cause brain damage. That's not what the training was. So there was no intent for Bryce Masters to end up with a brain injury.

Reckless disregard for human safety or health.

Again, officers all across the country use Tasers. So the use

of the Taser in and of itself is not a reckless disregard for human health and safety.

Whether the officer's conduct that harmed the plaintiff also posed a risk of harm to others. There are no others involved. There's nobody involved but Bryce Masters and Timothy Runnels.

Whether there was any repetition of the wrongful conduct. No, there wasn't. This is not a situation where Officer Runnels was going around Tasing people causing brain damage. This is the one and only time he ever deployed his Taser in the field.

Past conduct of the sort that harmed plaintiff.

Again, this is the one and only time he ever deployed his

Taser; and even if he had deployed his Taser more than one

time, this is not the outcome that Tasers are designed to

produce. They are not designed to produce brain injury. They

are not designed to produce someone to go into cardiac arrest.

Now, what amount -- I'm going down to No. 3. What amount of punitive damages is needed considering the defendant's financial condition? That's the question. How do you punish a man financially who has nothing? Do you give him a \$100,000 punitive damage award? He doesn't have \$100,000. He doesn't have \$100,000. How do you punish somebody who doesn't have anything financially? There's no reason to impose a huge financial burden on someone who's

already given up his liberties, already in prison, who's already serving time for what he's done.

To deter the defendant and others from similar conduct. Again, Tasers aren't designed to do this. So any amount you award him is not going to stop an officer from Tasing a suspect who's resisting arrest. That's how officers are trained. That's what the Taser is designed to do. You definitely don't have to worry about deterring Mr. Runnels because he's never ever going to work in law enforcement again. He's not going to be able to possess a Taser or firearm or anything of that nature. So in terms of deterring him, money's not it. It's already been done.

And then finally down at the bottom in terms of malice and maliciously. The key word to all of this is intentional. In your compensatory damage award that you awarded earlier, those were based on what Bryce's damages are. It didn't factor in Officer Runnels' intent. It only focused on what Bryce's damages were. You all determined his damages were \$5 million for the Taser and \$50,000 for the drop to the ground. That's what you determined his damages were. But those weren't based on Officer Runnels' intent. That was strictly what Bryce's damages were.

Your punitive damages award, however, that you are about to go deliberate on, that is solely dependent on Officer Runnels' -- not solely, I'm sorry. That is dependent in part

on Officer Runnels' intent. Did he intend for this outcome to happen? Did he Tase Bryce knowing that he's going to end up with a brain injury? Did he Tase Bryce knowing he was going to end up in cardiac arrest? The evidence of that is absolutely no. He did not intend any of this. And so when you punish somebody for their intentional conduct, that's one thing. When you punish somebody for an unforeseeable bad outcome, that's something completely different.

THE COURT: Three minutes, Mr. Cutler.

MR. CUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor.

And so what I would suggest to you in terms of what amount would be an appropriate amount for punitive damages, you know, for the top line we're talking about the Taser and for the bottom line we're talking about the drop. Your compensatory damage award with respect to the Taser was \$5 million; but, again, that's Bryce's damages. In terms of what will punish and deter Officer Runnels for conduct he never intended to happen, had no way of knowing it would happen, you have to come up with an amount that you think will punish him, and I'm going to suggest the amount of \$100,000. Again, he's probably never going to be able to pay that. He's probably never going to be able to earn that. I don't know when he gets out of prison, maybe he will get a nice job. We don't know that. But in terms of what he has now. He may or may not be able to pay that, I don't know. But I think given his intent

that he did not intend for this to happen, this was an outcome that he did not foresee and no one could have foreseen, then I think that's a fair amount.

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With respect to the drop, you all awarded compensatory damages of \$50,000. I think an appropriate amount to punish Officer Runnels for that would be \$10,000. And when I say I think it's an appropriate amount, I obviously don't think any amount will serve to punish him, deter him because it's already been done. He's already been deterred from this conduct. He's never going to do it again for a variety of reasons that we already talked about. But if you decide you need to assess any amount to him, I mean the Verdict D gives you the option of writing none. You can write none if you want to. You can write zero. You can write \$1,000. You can write \$5,000. It also gives you the option of none. So I'm not suggesting about writing numbers in here that you have to give him -- award anything for damages, but if you do -- Mr. Presley said he wasn't going to give you any guideline. I am giving you this guideline; and if you decide that you are going to award punitive damages, then I would suggest amounts not exceeding the amounts that I've shown you.

As before, ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much for your time and attention.

MR. PRESLEY: If we may approach.

THE COURT: Yes.

1	(Counsel approached the bench and the following
2	proceedings were had:)
3	MR. PRESLEY: Mr. Cutler, argued how do you punish a
4	man? He argued that this places a huge financial burden on
5	him. He continued to argue that he probably can't pay a
6	100,000 or 10,000, and that specifically opens the door to the
7	fact that he is not obligated to pay any of these judgments
8	until the amount exceeds the available indemnity limits. Now,
9	I'm not asking to argue the insurance. I am asking simply to
LO	argue that it's whether or not he can pay it or not.
L1	THE COURT: Well, there's certainly other factors
L2	beyond his financial condition. You can argue those factors,
L3	but I'm not going to let you suggest his financial condition is
L 4	not a consideration.
L5	MR. PRESLEY: That's not my intent. My intent is to
L6	simply address the very argument that he can't pay it, because
L7	that's not what the case is about, and there's no evidence that
L8	he's required to pay it; and as such, I should be able to say
L9	that there's no evidence that he's required to pay this.
20	THE COURT: I'm not going to let you argue that.
21	You cannot argue that.
22	MR. PRESLEY: That's my record.
23	THE COURT: All right. Your request is denied.
24	(The proceedings returned to open court.)
25	MR. PRESLEY: If the Court please, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Presley.

PLAINTIFF'S REBUTTAL CLOSING ARGUMENT ON PUNITIVE DAMAGES

MR. PRESLEY: Briefly, ladies and gentlemen, the important thing about verdicts, just as the verdicts you've rendered in A, B, and C, is that they are now public. They are now a part of this court's file. This courthouse is open to everybody, and they're a permanent record of -- and they are carved in stone and there's nothing that can change that, and that's the opportunity that you have in Verdict D.

So when you look at the issues and the elements of damage and are guided by Exhibit 21, I would simply suggest to you that if he can't pay 100, he can't pay 10, then he can't pay whatever you -- message you choose to send to others to deter them from this similar conduct, and that is the important mission that you have.

Thank you very much.

THE COURT: All right. Ladies and gentlemen, here's my final instruction and Verdict Form D, and Lisa will take you into the jury room. Again, same rules apply as previously. If you want to take a break, let Lisa know how long you're going to break for, whether it's a short break or if you want to take a little longer break for lunch, let her know.

Again, you can only discuss this case when all eight of you are present in the jury room, and you cannot discuss the case outside the jury room. I mean, if all eight of you decide

to go to lunch down in the Northview or whatever, the cafe in 1 2 the basement of the courthouse, you can't talk about it outside the jury room. Don't read, view, or listen to any media reports of 4 5 Don't do any research. Don't do any social media. 6 Don't talk to anyone other than yourself until all eight of you 7 are present in the jury room. Thank you, ladies and gentlemen. 8 9 (The case was given to the jury at 11:40 a.m. on Friday, December 14, 2018, and the jury retired to their room 10 11 to deliberate on their verdict.) 12 (The following proceedings were had in the courtroom out of the presence of the jury:) 13 14 THE COURT: All right. We'll let you know what we 15 hear. 16 Thank you, Your Honor. MR. CUTLER: 17 (A recess was taken.) 18 (The following proceedings were had in the courtroom 19 out of the presence of the jury:) 20 THE COURT: Thank you. Everyone can be seated. 21 I presume you've been told that the jury has advised 22 they have a verdict at this stage. 23 So, Lisa, would you please bring them in. 24 (The jury returned in open court with their verdict 25 at 12:35 p.m.)

1	THE COURT: Thank you. Everyone can be seated.
2	Again, Ms. Tischer, has your jury reached a verdict
3	at this stage, ma'am?
4	THE FOREPERSON: Yes, Your Honor.
5	THE COURT: Thank you. Would you please hand the
6	verdict form to Ms. Mitchell for me.
7	Thank you.
8	Verdict D. "We assess punitive damages for the
9	conduct submitted in Instruction No. 12 against defendant
10	Timothy Runnels as \$500,000.
11	"We assess punitive damages for the conduct
12	submitted in Instruction No. 16 against defendant Timothy
13	Runnels as \$1 million."
14	Again, the verdict form is signed by Ms. Tischer and
15	dated today.
16	Mr. Presley, do you care to have the jury polled?
17	MR. PRESLEY: Do not, Your Honor.
18	THE COURT: And, Mr. Cutler, do you?
19	MR. CUTLER: Yes, sir.
20	(Each juror, upon being asked, "Is this your
21	verdict?" responded in the affirmative.)
22	THE COURT: All right. Well, ladies and gentlemen,
23	that concludes your service in this case; and, again, I would
24	like to thank you very much for taking the time out of your
25	lives and schedules to perform this important civic

responsibility and function.

Beyond that, you've been a very good group to work with. You've been very cooperative. I always rely upon what Lisa tells me about the nature of the people that she's dealing with, and she's appreciated the group that you all are, your friendly and cooperative nature about things.

I know that these are difficult situations for people. It's a tough deal. We ask a lot of people to come in and make these kind of decisions that are outside the norm of your life for most everyone, and we appreciate the difficulty that that presents for you and the fact that you're willing to undertake this task and to perform your responsibility.

As there has been some mention about previously, there has been some media attention to this case. You're all free now to talk to whoever you would like to. You, additionally, have no obligation to talk to anyone. It's up to you. The lawyers may want to talk to you now or in the future. You may have some contact from someone else. It's totally up to you, ladies and gentlemen, as to whether you want to discuss anything with anyone or not. Obviously you can talk to your family about it, your friends. You can call your employers and tell them you can come back to work Monday, if you want to.

I also have some certificates which is a very, very small token of my appreciation and everyone's appreciation for your service here. If anyone needs to take it back to an

employer to verify your service in this case, it will serve that purpose as well.

So thank you very much. I don't know if you've had an opportunity, don't have any windows back there, but it looks like it's going to be a pretty nice afternoon this afternoon, so I hope you can get out and enjoy a little bit of that.

Have a good weekend and thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen. You are all excused.

(The following proceedings were had in the courtroom out of the presence of the jury:)

THE COURT: Well, I would like to thank the attorneys in the case for their hard work, for their courtesy, as I said when we met earlier, towards each other and towards me.

You all did an excellent job of representing your respective interests in the case. There are lots of issues that came up and there are lots of issues that still exist, but the jury has spoken in the case, and I appreciate the respect that you all have exhibited towards them and their role in recognition of the difficulty of the task that was presented.

It's a very unfortunate case all the way around, and I think we all recognize that and we have great sympathy and concern for all the parties in the case; but as difficult as this process was, it's been made much easier by the professionalship and the kind of courtesy that you, Mr.

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Presley, and, Mr. Cutler, have exhibited. So for that I thank
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     you.
                MR. PRESLEY: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                MR. CUTLER: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                (Adjournment)
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CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

I, Katherine A. Calvert, Federal Official Court
Reporter, in and for the United States District Court for the
Western District of Missouri, do hereby certify that the
foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the
stenographically reported proceedings in BRYCE E. MASTERS,
Plaintiff, vs. CITY OF INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI, et al.,
Defendants, No. 16-CV-01045-GAF.

Dated this 19th day of July, 2019.

KATHERINE A. CALVERT, RMR, CRR FEDERAL OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER